

## The Marble Hill Press.

J. S. Hill, Business Manager.  
MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI

One way to prevent sickness is to remain on land.

Dewey left Port Said as soon as his ship was loaded. Enough said.

The wicked mosquito is never satisfied until he lands behind the bars.

A musician ought to enjoy the company of the banjo he picks himself.

Money makes the mare go, but railway officials prefer to run trains on time.

A true friend speaks of your vices to your face and of your virtues behind your back.

The man who can honestly say he doesn't believe in luck has all the money he needs.

Now that the preliminaries in the Dreyfus case have gone beyond the hugging point they will soon get down to real business.

Tom Reed has demonstrated that it is just as easy for a big man to drop out of sight as it is for a small man to leap into temporary prominence.

The St. Louis professor who suggests the name of Usona for this country has missed his calling. He should be writing advertisements for biscuit makers.

The Boston police are looking for a missing girl whose name is given in full as Mary. Possibly this is the Mary whom the lamb loved. Her surname was also withheld.

Spain is not yet harren of colonies. A glance at the map will show that she still possesses the penal settlements of Ceuta and Fernando Po and a piece of the Sahara desert as big as Texas. The Dons are probably holding these choice lots to await a rise in current prices.

Another burglar has been routed, horse, foot and artillery, by a Chicago woman whom he met as he was carrying away a bag of hard-earned plunder. The man must have been a stranger. Native burglars have long since learned that the Chicago woman in her wrath is more terrible than a ten-acre lot full of policemen.

American superiority in every art is becoming recognized the world around. A somewhat embarrassing indication of the high appreciation awarded American skill is given in a dispatch from Sweden, which states that Swedish banknotes are being extensively counterfeited and that "the excellence of the counterfeit seems to prove that the plates were made in America."

The people of other states will be curious to learn how Missouri gets on with her new statute against department stores. It classifies merchandise under 88 separate heads, and imposes a special tax upon any merchant who sells goods of more than one class. As the freedom of trade has hitherto been among the unenumerated rights of the citizen, the courts have yet to pass upon the question whether the legislature can restrict the freedom.

Such is the tendency to specialism in these days that Prof. Hadley, the president-elect of Yale, who is chiefly known as a political economist, would doubtless shrink from being examined in his father's Greek grammar. But after all, of what great use is the Greek language to Americans? What we want to know is the truth: What kind of national, state or local legislation will produce the greatest good to the greatest number? College endowments keep college boys away from a chance to get at the truth. Whether Hadley's ideas are wrong or right they will provoke discussion in a fertile field of reform.

The agricultural department has issued a bulletin treating of the probable success of the efforts of the department to establish the Smyrna fig industry in California. It appears that the fruiting of the Smyrna fig is dependent upon the introduction from the south of Europe and the establishment in California of a little insect which fertilizes the figs. The introduction of the insect was thereupon begun, and some of them brought over in 1888 have succeeded in penetrating the closed flowers of the Capri figs growing at Fresno, making the first step of the experimental work a success. The bulletin adds: "Since the insect has maintained itself for an entire year there is reason to suppose that it will continue to breed, and that California in the near future will be able to place a fig upon the market which will possess the same superior flavor as that which has given the imported Smyrna figs their pre-eminent commercial rank."

Chicago has at last occupied the position London has occupied for so many years, the distinction of adding every year a good-sized city to its population. The best estimates of the directory experts show that during the past year the city has increased in population 136,000, making a total grand population of 2,019,000. Passing the 2,000,000 mark and adding a city of, say, about the size of Indianapolis every year, Chicago will enter the new century with a prospect of leading all its records in the matter of phenomenal growth.

A man performed a heroic act, saving a child's life at the imminent risk of losing his own. Then while the populace thronged about him, to applaud and reward him, he turned and fled in abject terror at sight of a policeman! The memory of some past misdemeanor, and the fear that it had been discovered and would be visited upon him, made a moral coward of a physical hero. Yet the incident none the less showed that even a guilty life may be capable of good and noble deeds.

An average man who has not followed the peculiar whims of the Philistine (the mightiest intellect that modern and biblical history had grown oddly mixed on reading the latest Atlantic) might say that Capt. Byrnes of the Sixteenth Infantry "was attacked by a force of Russians."

These ancient cities when "Xenophon" attacks on Hittite Cune have attracted some attention will hardly take satisfaction in the fact that they were included in selling Cune in the estimation of the public.

## IF GOLD SHOULD GO.

SUCH A RESULT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE.

But at the same time such a condition would do the country no harm. If it could the bankers would be for it to 1.

Suppose that a free coinage law were enacted, gold was to retire from circulation, and our silver and paper money were to drop to 50 cents on the dollar. Such a result would be impossible, but we will suppose it. What would take place? Simply this, that it would take two silver or paper dollars to equal one gold dollar. The other world gold would stand at a premium of 100 per cent over other forms of money. But if a silver dollar is only worth half as much as a gold dollar, then manifestly it is only half as hard to get it. If a bushel of wheat is worth 50 cents in gold, it will be worth \$1 in silver. Now if a farmer owes a gold debt of \$500 he must sell 1,000 bushels of wheat in order to get it. If we were on a silver basis and silver dollars were only worth 50 cents in gold, his 1,000 bushels of wheat would bring him 1,000 silver dollars. With these he could pay his debt as before. His 1,000 silver dollars would be the precise equivalent of 500 gold dollars, and he would neither gain nor lose. The gold standard assumes that the silver dollar is going to drop one-half of its present value, and still it will require the same amount of labor and the products of labor to procure it. Then it is further assumed that it will require two of these silver dollars to procure a gold one. If these assumptions were true, it would follow that the free coinage and increased use of silver, and the deuse of gold in this country, had in no way affected the value of silver, but had doubled the value of gold. This assumption shows the ignorance of the meaning of the word "value" as well as the principle of supply and demand. The reverse would be the case. With the American mint open, silver would be worth more than it is now and gold less. This would be true even though parity were not restored and gold went to a premium. Suppose that under free coinage silver should drop out of circulation here would go to Europe. The annual product of the mines would be the same. As a result gold would become more plentiful on that continent and the prices there would rise. Our wheat and cotton and breadstuffs of all kinds would go up in the European market, and the price of silver would rise here. This we would be confronted by the paradox of gold at a premium, and at the same time cheaper. A man with a gold mortgage on his farm could pay more easily than he can now. A farmer does not manufacture money for himself—he buys it with his products, and the higher their price the more money he can get whether it be gold or silver or paper. The creditor classes by forcing the gold standard upon the people, have driven the debtor classes to extremes, making it almost impossible for them to pay their debts. Having created these conditions leaving the debtor almost hopeless, they now unthinkingly pretend that if they (the debtors) attempt to relieve themselves, other and worse conditions will arise whereby they will not be able to pay at all, and consequently will be ruined. In short, they now have the unfortunate debtor in a ditch from which he is struggling desperately to extricate himself, and they tell him that if he does not stop his struggles he will be pushed in still deeper. If such argument as that were to prevail no evil could ever be remedied.

The enlarged export of wheat from India that set in 1873 commands attention as a part of the argument taken against the free silver movement. In 1873 the amount was less than 1,000,000 bushels. In 1886 it had swollen to nearly 40,000,000, and since then it has reached 75,000,000 bushels. Every bushel of this wheat was sold in competition with American, and both wheat and cotton competition was on a silver basis. Only the famine in India did our wheat temporarily rise in price. When silver began to drop in the London market it was to the advantage of the English importer to buy in India rather than in the United States. With a certain number of pounds sterling he could buy more rupees, than formerly, and with each rupee he could get as much wheat or anything else in India as he could before silver was demonetized. He could therefore afford to sell a little cheaper than the importer from America. The lower value of silver in the market the more rupees a pound sterling would buy, and consequently the more wheat it would buy. The stimulus to East Indian manufacturing was the same in principle, but the process was somewhat different. When the East Indian market prevails in England, he had to convert his silver into gold at a loss. In some cases he could keep even by getting the goods at lower prices, but in others he could not. In the latter class of cases, rather than suffer the loss, he began to manufacture for himself. The same consideration also induced the investment of English capital in East Indian cotton mills, because a given number of sovereigns would buy a greater number of rupees, and each rupee would do as much as it ever would in India. Thus we see that the demonetization of silver had a double effect so far as the United States was concerned. First, it lowered prices generally, by diminishing the volume of primary money in Europe and America, and second, it brought the country into direct competition with silver-using nations.

Our Foreign Gold Debs. We often hear it said by way of objection to free coinage that if gold should go to a premium, and retire from circulation, while we could use silver or paper for local trade, our foreign creditors would take nothing but gold, and we would have to go to get it. The answer to the objection is very simple. Even if gold should go to a premium and retire from circulation it does not follow that we could not get gold. Any nation can get gold if it has anything to buy it with. Russia has been a silver-standard country, but with a paper currency. Nevertheless Russia has succeeded in storing away in her war chest something like \$400,000,000 in gold, India to a silver-using country, and she is supposed to have from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 in gold hoarded away. So with other silver

countries. If we were on a silver basis to-morrow it would not make our command over gold any the less, but, on the contrary, greater. In the first place every dollar that was expelled from the United States would add just so much to the stock of Europe, where our surplus commodities must be largely sold. This would raise prices there, and give us more gold for our wheat, cotton, petroleum and breadstuffs. Our mines would go on producing gold just the same, and if we were to stop using that metal for money at home every ounce that we could get from any source would be available for the payment of our foreign debts. Under existing conditions we have to provide gold both for home use and to satisfy foreign demand as well. When the foreign demand is usually strong and a heavy export of gold follows the cry of "danger" is raised, and the whole country is nearly or quite thrown into a panic. This is because we are attempting to maintain a gold standard with an insufficient supply of gold. If we were upon a silver basis or a paper basis either, we would make no difference to us whether there was much gold or little gold in New York.

## Markets of the World.

An editorial in London Commerce, a recognized trade authority, champion of monometallism for England, and claiming the largest circulation in the world, has caused considerable talk among business men. From it the following extract is taken: "Leaving the questions of tariffs for the moment, let us consider what a bi-metallic America will mean for us. The radical silverites are again marshaling their forces in the United States and are confidently expecting to elect their president next year. The manner in which the gold standard of the United States is discussing the subject would indicate that there is great hope for free silver coinage. In the first place it will mean an immediate premium upon United States exports. The effect of mining silver at the proposed rate would in all probability bring about a great boom in the manufacture of all kinds. Wages might rise considerably, and the experience of other countries goes to show that they would not rise in proportion to the advantage which exporters would derive who send their goods to a gold-using country, to-wit: the United Kingdom. The manufacturers of the states would not be quite in the same position of vantage as the agriculturists of the Argentine, nor the manufacturers here to turn the scale in every trade where now there is a doubt which way the market trends. In the United States, many kinds of machinery, including some of the very heaviest, in leather, and in many sundry manufactures where the British producer can with difficulty hold his own, the effect of the change would be decisive. Then this policy is also a tribute to the farmers. American dead stock—live cattle, produce prohibited—wheat and all farm produce suitable for exportation would come over in greatly augmented quantities, for the difference in the exchange would mean such an additional profit that an immense stimulus would be given along the line of country exports. All that can be said is that there would be a rush. The dimensions of the moment would depend upon many things impossible to foresee. These anticipations of what has become possible are not, be it remembered, based on mere theory. We know already too well what to expect from foreign traders in a country where silver is the standard currency. India, Japan and Argentina are all bearing witness to the insidious effect on British trade of conditions similar to those now in perspective in the United States. Meantime we cannot too soon face the possibilities and realize the true significance of the position as it is."

Among American business men this is considered a substantial acknowledgment that free silver coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold would give us the markets of the world, both for our manufacturers and our agricultural products. Free Silver and Free Competition. Unsettled and declining prices are very injurious to business and to general prosperity. Unsettled and rapidly advancing prices such as beget wild speculation and are necessarily followed by panic and disaster, are also greatly injurious to business and the public prosperity. A general stability of prices, including wages and the price of labor, is therefore a very desirable thing. There are two roads by which this stability may be reached. One of them favors the moneyed few at the cost of injury to the trading masses, says the Danville (Ill.) Press. The other favors the masses and benefits all as far as they are justly entitled to be benefited. The first of these roads to the general stability of prices is the gold standard road. The other is the free silver and free competition road. The gold standard road makes gradually declining prices, on the whole and in the long run, in spite of every effort to prevent this result, and these declining prices, under increasing competition, will never stop declining till they reach bottom—get as low as can be. The reason is this, values, or prices, have to shrink to the measure of a single standard of value, from their measure as formerly established by a double standard, thus necessitating a gradual fall in general prices in spite of some increase of the gold measure of value, which increase can in no event make the single gold measure equal to a double one capable of the same rate of increase. This the gold standard road to stable prices, is the downward road to bottom prices, entailing a loss and injury to all except a moneyed few. The free silver and free competition road to stable prices, by advancing prices, through an increase in the currency, prices that go to the top; that is, go as high as they can, while being held in check and being finally brought to a settled level, by free and continued competition. The one road brings us business prices at last, at a loss to business generally, the other at a profit to business universally; the one at the loss of common prosperity; the other at its gain.

## Premontory Symptoms.

From the York (Pa.) Press: Boston is the starting point of another political revolt against the administration. The former one came from the republican anti-imperialist, while the present one develops among the colored members of the administration's party. These two movements will prove insignificant compared with the uprising of the masses all over the country at the next election. The Boston revolts are only the surface indications of what is going on all over the country.

## Mixed Cards.

On the Kentucky side of the Kentucky river near Harrodsburg lives a man named Joe Curd. On the other side of the stream lives a man named Joe Curd, he being a nephew of the Joe Curd living on the Kentucky side of the river. Many years ago they married sisters; both now have grandchildren. A man offers a chromo to any one who can unravel the relationship existing between the grandchildren of Joe Curd, Sr., and his nephew, Joe Curd, Jr., and vice versa.

## The Mining in Cornwall.

J. H. Collins lately read a paper before the Society of Arts, England, in which he stated that the mining had been carried on in Cornwall for about 4000 years, if not longer. In his opinion the tin used in fixing the color of the scarlet curtains in the Hebrew tabernacle, in making the brass of Solomon's temple and the bronze weapons of Homer's heroes, came from the west country, and the Phoenicians traded for tin in the west of England long before Solomon's temple was built.

## Russian Army Pay.

The pay of a Russian army officer is very small. A general gets from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year, according to the length of service; a lieutenant-general, from \$1,200 to \$1,700; a major-general, from \$900 to \$1,200; a colonel commanding a three-battalion regiment gets \$600.

## A Man Who Lives Only for Today.

A man who lives only for today has nothing to view for tomorrow.

over the country by protection organs, but here is what they failed to tell in connection. At the same time the tin plate trust raised the price of standard tin, 14 by 10 inches, from \$3.87 to \$4.37 per box, and every consumer of tin must pay the added price, which amounts to many times the increase given their employees, which is only a few cents per box. In January tin plate sold at the mills at \$2.95 per standard box. The increase to \$4.37 amounts to \$1.72 per box, or 55 per cent. It has been directly caused by the trust, which Mr. McKinley's attorney general says cannot be controlled by law. Every purchaser of a piece of tinware for his home will have to contribute his mite toward the support of this republican institution, the trust.

## "Closed Down."

In the town of Fairmont, near Cincinnati, the people are now experiencing a taste of the "closed down" which the great system of trusts has in store for the people everywhere. At Fairmont there has been in steady operation for twenty years a barbed wire fence factory employing some 500 men. This factory having now fallen under the control of one of the steel trusts that concern now closes down. The trust acquired the factory for that very purpose. The shut-down was not occasioned by an over-supply of barbed wire fencing; it was ordered with the intention of creating an under-supply. Of course the 500 employees have been thrown out of work, and some of them who voted, either willingly or under coercion, for the "advance agent of prosperity" two years and a half ago, are doubtless wondering whether closing the mills has any virtues in the direction of opening the mills. The displacement of these 500 men at Fairmont is chiefly notable because it happens to be concentrated in its effects. There is nothing else peculiar about it. In a more scattered way that same thing is going on all over the country. Under the trust regime not only mechanics, but salesmen, clerks, bookkeepers and small business men are being crowded into the growing army of the unemployed. Yet we are told that times are prosperous. For whom?—The Public, Chicago.

## Entirely One-Sided.

For months the tendency of the prices of wheat, cattle and all other farm products has been downward. This is the natural effect of the single gold standard. But the trusts have been gaining a monopoly of the market and have been raising prices as follows on what the farmers have to buy: Per cent. Iron pipe ..... 100 Tin and enamel ware ..... 100 Brass goods ..... 60 Chairs and other furniture ..... 30 Rubber and overhauses ..... 14 Tin plate ..... 30 Pipe and boiler work ..... 10 Pipe, valves and brushes ..... 12.5 Brass, pins, etc. .... 25 Ribbons ..... 19 Clock metals ..... 60 Common soap ..... 10 This is a slight forecast. So, the sole buyers of farm products will be the trusts, and the sole sellers of what manufactured articles the farmers have to buy will be the trusts. Then, when they pay us as little as they choose and charge us as much as they please, will we quit voting the Wall Street ticket.

## An Error Corrected.

The Associated Press has sent out a statement from Chicago to the effect that the Democratic national committee will at its meeting of July 20th put the press bureau under new management. There is absolutely no truth in the assertion. P. J. Devlin, who has had charge of the work since the bureau was organized, has been complimented by the national committee on the showing made by the bureau. It will again remain under his management. The thousands of Democrats all over the country will be glad to hear that the Associated Press report was wrong.

## The Official Badge.

One of the notable features of the magnificent Auditorium meeting of last Thursday was the unique and handsome badge worn by the Democratic delegates. The badge, conspicuously worn by every one of the national committee men and speakers of the evening, is the badge which the committee expects every Democrat in the country to wear. It can be obtained only through the undersigned. Communications from Democratic county, state, and national committee men and chairmen solicited. The Badge Committee, Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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## FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Some Striking Pen and Pencil Pictures of Fashion for Women—Ideas of Bliss—The Woman Who Stoops—Be Attractive.

Love's Aspiration.

What shall I ask for thee, beloved, when at the silent eve or golden morn? I seek the Eternal Throne on beaded knee And to the ebb of Love my soul is borne. Ascending through the angel-guarded air, On the swift wings of Prayer?

What shall I ask for thee, the bliss of earth's poor votaries? pleasures that must fade As dew from summer blossom? Oh! for this Thy fresh young spirit, dear one, was not made: Purer and holier must its blessings be—I ask not this for thee.

For thee, fair child, for thee, In thy fresh, budding girlhood, shall my prayer

Go up unceasing, that the witchery Of earthly tones alluring may not snare Thy heart from purer things; but God's own hand

Lead to the better land.

Ever shall Love for thee Implore Heaven's best and holiest benediction.

Its perfect peace—that peace which can not be

Whitely all their years. One pair of hands

My soul grows earnest, angel-lips of flame extract is taken.

May echo thy sweet hand.

Ay, in their world of light, Immortal voices catch a mother's prayer.

And while I kneel, some waiting seraph bright Swift on expanded wing, the boon may bear.

And, as falling dewdrops, kindly shed Heaven's peace o'er thy young head.

## Their Idea of Bliss.

Evidently when the question of a wedding journey arises in an up-the-state town the first choice falls upon Philadelphia, and down the youthful pair come when every one else is wishing to leave the city behind him. In Fairmont Park one may see them driving about in carriages. One pair was having a disappointing time of it the other day. They had chosen an unpropitious hour for their drive, just when their chariot was growing hungry. When the trip down one side of the park had been made he had stopped his horses by the entrance and was helping himself to ample slices of bread and butter. It was a difficult thing for the occupants of that carriage to look either romantic or interesting. They may have been hungry, too. Another pair were conspicuously anxious that no one should imagine they had not lived in Philadelphia all their lives.

## Painting Upon Lace.

Something, although not strictly new, certainly worthy of notice, is painting upon lace for decorative and household purposes. The work is in imitation of old Cretan laces, which were made with colored threads, arranged as patterns upon a black or white ground. It is executed with water-colors, and can be used for sofa cushions and similar things, frills for old-looking portieres, to give them the air of antiquity, or for dainty bed or couch dressing. The colors are made fast by the use of a fixative, and though they will not stand washing they will not spoil from atmospheric causes. To paint: Use velvetine as a fixative; moist water-colors, with Chinese white of body colors, red sable brushes, and work upon lace of good design. Stretch the lace and pin it down to a drawing board, so that every part of it is quite secure. Select the colors to use, and where they are applied, and over every place that is to be painted lay a wash of undiluted velvetine. When it is dry make a wash of Chinese white and velvetine, pass the plain lace in time. If the lace is beautiful, so will be her expression and manner as the years pass.

## Be Attractive.

Everyone cannot be beautiful, but everyone may be lovable, and the plainest woman can make herself attractive if she likes. She can speak first of all, but she should remember that if her voice is to be sweet and pleasant she must never forget herself and raise it in anger, and she must never murmur or speak peevishly at home. Her manner, too, must be gentle, attractive and sympathetic. To attain a gente, attractive manner she must be good and noble, and unselfish in reality. What she really is will show through her plain face in time. If her soul within is beautiful, so will be her expression and manner as the years pass.

## Frits of Fashion.

A novelty in hats is a half coat of lace rounded up the back and trimmed with ruffles of chiffon. Gold pencil guards, enameled and set with precious stones, are useful additions to the chateleine. A collar buckle of gold is in the shape of two maple leaves, with small pearls set along the lines of the veins. Summer textiles like a sheer but strong grenadine, in little open meshes, but of the texture of gauze. Longnette chains with pearls set at intervals of from two to three inches are greatly in demand. Others are mounted with emeralds and rubies. A collar buckle of gold, in the shape of a fleur de lis, has the appearance of being cast. The centers are enameled and relieved by bright cutting. Skirts of many of the thin gowns are tucked down several inches at the back, thereby giving the desired flat effect and some fullness at the same time.

## Dimpled Chins.

Have you noticed the increase in dimpled chins? No? Well, look for them for a while, count them and be amazed at the number. They are not natural, oh, dear, no; but are they less attractive on that account? They are secured without any pain worth mentioning and placed wherever the fair patient desires them. I heard a woman, whose charms have been heightened by one of these seductive little hollows, describe the process. She said: "The doctor should begin with the pillow. Use one small, flat pillow at night or dispense entirely with the luxury of a head rest. Bend the infirmity in mind and walk erectly and sit with the shoulders were they should be. Expand the chest and keep the eyes on a level with people's faces. Practice walking about the room with a book balanced on the head and hold the chin placed on a level with the face. Have the eyes tested occasionally, and the coloring the better the feet."

## FRENCH BODICE FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

The woman who stoops is rare, thank goodness, but she does exist as an eyesore to beholders and a discomfort to herself. Yes, I am quite convinced that the stooping woman is quite uncomfortable and would remedy her defect if she knew how. Weakness of system is sometimes responsible for stooping shoulders, but carelessness is the great cause. Poring over books, writing for hours at a time and neglect to aid a defective vision with glasses are the main causes.

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## FRENCH TOILETTE.

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Evidently when the question of a wedding journey arises in an up-the-state town the first choice falls upon Philadelphia, and down the youthful pair come when every one else is wishing to leave the city behind him. In Fairmont Park one may see them driving about in carriages. One pair was having a disappointing time of it the other day. They had chosen an unpropitious hour for their drive, just when their chariot was growing hungry. When the trip down one side of the park had been made he had stopped his horses by the entrance and was helping himself to ample slices of bread and butter. It was a difficult thing for the occupants of that carriage to look either romantic or interesting. They may have been hungry, too. Another pair were conspicuously anxious that no one should imagine they had not lived in Philadelphia all their lives.

## Painting Upon Lace.

Something, although not strictly new, certainly worthy of notice, is painting upon lace for decorative and household purposes. The work is in imitation of old Cretan laces, which were made with colored threads, arranged as patterns upon a black or white ground. It is executed with water-colors, and can be used for sofa cushions and similar things, frills for old-looking portieres, to give them the air of antiquity, or for dainty bed or couch dressing. The colors are made fast by the use of a fixative, and though they will not stand washing they will not spoil from atmospheric causes. To paint: Use velvetine as a fixative; moist water-colors, with Chinese white of body colors, red sable brushes, and work upon lace of good design. Stretch the lace and pin it down to a drawing board, so that every part of it is quite secure. Select the colors to use, and where they are applied, and over every place that is to be painted lay a wash of undiluted velvetine. When it is dry make a wash of Chinese white and velvetine, pass the plain lace in time. If the lace is beautiful, so will be her expression and manner as the years pass.

## Be Attractive.

Everyone cannot be beautiful, but everyone may be lovable, and the plainest woman can make herself attractive if she likes. She can speak first of all, but she should remember that if her voice is to be sweet and pleasant she must never forget herself and raise it in anger, and she must never murmur or speak peevishly at home. Her manner, too, must be gentle, attractive and sympathetic. To attain a gente, attractive manner she must be good and noble, and unselfish in reality. What she really is will show through her plain face in time. If her soul within is beautiful, so will be her expression and manner as the years pass.

## Frits of Fashion.

A novelty in hats is a half coat of lace rounded up the back and trimmed with ruffles of chiffon. Gold pencil guards, enameled and set with precious stones, are useful additions to the chateleine. A collar buckle of gold is in the shape of two maple leaves, with small pearls set along the lines of the veins. Summer textiles like a sheer but strong grenadine, in little open meshes, but of the texture of gauze. Longnette chains with pearls set at intervals of from two to three inches are greatly in demand. Others are mounted with emeralds and rubies. A collar buckle of gold, in the shape of a fleur de lis, has the appearance of being cast. The centers are enameled and relieved by bright cutting. Skirts of many of the thin gowns are tucked down several inches at the back, thereby giving the desired flat effect and some fullness at the same time.

## Dimpled Chins.

Have you noticed the increase in dimpled chins? No? Well, look for them for a while, count them and be amazed at the number. They are not natural, oh, dear, no; but are they less attractive on that account? They are secured without any pain worth mentioning and placed wherever the fair patient desires them. I heard a woman, whose charms have been heightened by one of these seductive little hollows, describe the process. She said: "The doctor should begin with the pillow. Use one small, flat pillow at night or dispense entirely with the luxury of a head rest. Bend the infirmity in mind and walk erectly and sit with the shoulders were they should be. Expand the chest and keep the eyes on a level with people